

devised to the Club in the Will dated 27th May 1957 of the late Herbert Stevens shall be vested in JOHN GORDON PARKER and PETER JAMES OLIVER and DAVID REGINALD CALDER as Trustees for the Club appointed in accordance with Rule (12).

(ii) That the Trustees shall hold the property upon trust for the Club in accordance with the trusts and with or subject to such powers and provisions as are declared or contained by or in the Trust Deed submitted to the meeting and initialled by the Chairman for the purposes of identification and that such trusts powers and provisions be approved accordingly.

(iii) That the Chairman and the Honorary Treasurer of the Club be and they are hereby authorised to execute the said Deed on behalf of themselves and all other members of the Club.'

[The text of the Trust Deed was published in *Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl.* 105: 3-7].
The Meeting closed at 6.17 pm.

Notes on distribution of some Brazilian raptors

by Jorge L. B. Albuquerque

Received 26 October 1984

The following records from Brazil concern extensions and corrections of ranges for the following species: *Geranoaetus melanoleucus*, *Falco peregrinus* and *Falco sparverius*.

BLACK-CHESTED BUZZARD EAGLE *Geranoaetus melanoleucus*

In Brazil the range extends from the extreme southeast north to southern Sao Paulo (Brown & Amadon 1968, Olrog 1968, Blake 1977) to Minas Gerais (Serra da Caraca, July 1974), Bahia (Raso da Catarina, December 1978), and Piaui (October 1977) (Sick 1979). I recorded an immature close to Campina Grande highlands, Paraiba (7° 10' S, 35° 45' W) on 4 November 1980, extending the range 1000 km east from Piaui and 500 km north from Raso da Catarina.

PEREGRINE FALCON *Falco peregrinus*

Recorded at Barras (11° S, 43° 10' W) (along Sao Francisco River, Bahia) (Albuquerque 1978, Blake 1977). Alfredo Ximenez informs he saw an immature male at Joao Pessoa (7° 10' S, 34° 45' W) in October 1979, where I later saw adult males November 1981 and March 1980. I also saw Peregrines in coastal mangroves at Cabedelo, Paraiba (7° S, 34° 45' W) where North American shorebirds regularly winter (Lamm 1948 and pers. obs.).

Peregrines have been reported to use 3 main migratory routes: along the Andes, through the Amazon forests and along Xingu-Araguaia rivers (Albuquerque 1978). The above records suggest that they may use another route which follows the shorebirds along the northern Brazilian coast.

AMERICAN KESTREL *Falco sparverius*

Breeds in North, Central and South America (Blake 1977). There is an apparent gap in this species range in central and northern Brazil (Brown & Amadon 1968, Balgooyen 1976, Cade 1982) which covers most areas of the central, northern and Amazonian forests of north Brazil. Blake (1977) found

F. s. ceareae in Ceara State in arid northern Brazil – type locality Quixada, Ceara (5° 10' S, 38° 50' W), Brazil (Cory 1915 in Mayr *et al* 1979) while Olrog (1968) gave the general distribution as virtually all South America. In the Museu Nacional (MN) of Rio de Janeiro and the Museu da Universidade de Sao Paulo (MZUSP) there are a number of specimens of *F. sparverius* as shown in Table 1. Little is still known about its distribution in the Brazilian Amazon region (F. Novaes). Lamm (1948) recorded the species at Pernambuco and Paraiba “even in the most arid sections” and I saw American Kestrels in most months of 1980 and 1981 in the coastal dry forests of Joao Pessoa and Cabedelo, Paraiba (7° S, 34° 45' W), north of Pernambuco.

Table 1. Specimens from Brazil (2° N–30° S in southeast and 35°–75° W) of *Falco sparverius* in Museu Nacional (MN) of Rio de Janeiro, Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de Sao Paulo (MZUSP) and Museu Emilio Goeldi (MG) to illustrate its distribution.

Number of specimens	State	Locality	Number collected per month	Number of specimens	State	Locality	Number collected per month
MN(6) MZUSP(3)	Espirito Santos	Santa Tereza Agua Boa Santa Cruz Estacao Reeve Pau Gigante Rio Itauna	Jan(2), Feb(1) Nov(1) Nov(1) Dec(1) Sep(1) Sep(2)	MZUSP(6)	Mato Grosso	Chapada Sao Lourenco Baitapora Salobra Caceres Porto	Nov(2), Jun(1) Feb(1) Aug(1) Mar(1) —(1)
MN(2)	Bahia	Barreiras Cajazeiras	Mar(1) Dec(1)			Quebracho Rio Sete de Setembro	—(1)
MN(7) MZUSP(7)	Goiias	Pouso Alto Nova Veneza Aragarcas Brasilia Planalteiro Rio Claro Rio Verde Goiania Jaragua	Feb(1) Dec(1) Aug(1) Aug(1) Jun(1) Jun(1) Jun(3), Jul(1) Aug(1) Nov(1)	MN(2) MZUSP(4)	Minas Gerais	Barra do Paiaopeba Riberiao do Jaboticatuba Rio Sao Francisco Curvelo Macaleo	Nov(1) Dec(1) Apr(1), Nov(1) May(1) May(4)
MN(10)						Jacareacanga Campo Maior Rio Mucajai	Aug(1) Nov(1) Feb(1), Mar(2)
				MG(3)	Roraima		

These records show that the distribution of the American Kestrel covers all Brazil except the extreme central Amazonian region, filling the hiatus of former distribution maps. Considering (Table 1) the records from Jacareacanga, a small village on the left side of the Rio Tapajos (Para State) and from Rio Mucajai (Roraima Territory), it is quite possible that the species in fact occurs along the Amazon River as well as its tributaries, and with the rapid rate of deforestation, creating large open areas, it seems possible that the American Kestrel will extend its range.

Acknowledgements: I thank Dr Helmut Sick and Dr Helio Camargo of Museu Nacional (MN) of Rio de Janeiro and Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de Sao Paulo (MZUSP) for their hospitality while examining specimens at their institutions; also Dr Fernando Novaes from Museu Emilio Goeldi (MG) for information about the American Kestrel in Brazilian Amazonia and Alfredo Ximenez for information about peregrines in Joao Pessoa. Dr Clayton White kindly made suggestions on the text. I thank Conselho Nacional de Pesquisas (CNPq) for supporting my graduate work at BYU.

References:

- Albuquerque, J. L. B. 1978. Contribuicao ao conhecimento de *Falco peregrinus* na America do Sul. *Rev. Brasil. Biol.* 38: 727-737.
- Balgooyen, T. G. 1976. Behavior and ecology of the American Kestrel in Sierra Nevada, California. *Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool.* 103: 1-83.
- Blake, E. 1977. *Manual of Neotropical Birds*. Vol. 1. Univ. Chicago Press.
- Brown, L. & Amadon, D. 1968. *Eagles, Hawks and Falcons of the World*. Vol. 2. Country Life Books.
- Cade, T. J. 1982. *Falcons of the World*. Cornell Univ. Press.
- Lamm, D. W. 1948. Notes on the birds of the State of Pernambuco and Paraiba, Brazil. *Auk* 65: 261-283.
- Mayr, E. & Cottrell, G. W. (Eds) 1979. *Check-list of Birds of the World*. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Museum of Comparative Zoology.
- Olog, C. 1968. *Las Aves Sudamericanas*. Fundacion Instituto 'Miguel Lillo'.
- Sick, H. 1979. Notes on some Brazilian birds. *Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl.* 99: 115-120.

Address: J. L. B. Albuquerque, Department of Zoology, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah 84602, USA.

© British Ornithologists' Club 1985

A specimen of the White-throated Robin *Irania gutturalis* from the Sinai Peninsula

by Steven M. Goodman and Robert W. Storer

Received 22 November 1984

The White-throated Robin *Irania gutturalis* breeds from Turkey south into southern Lebanon and northern Israel, and east through Iraq and Iran into Afghanistan (Vaurie 1959). The vast majority of the breeding population winters in East Africa, predominantly in the plateau region of western and central Kenya and northern Tanzania (Britton 1980).

On 30 May 1984 we collected an adult female 8 kms north of Abu Zenima, Sinai Governorate, Egypt (29°03'N, 33°06'E). This appears to be the first record of *Irania gutturalis* from Egypt. The specimen was prepared as a skeleton and partial skin (University of Michigan Museum of Zoology no. 207,127). Measurements from the specimen in the flesh include: wing (arc) 94 mm; tail 72 mm; weight 22.7 gms; ovary 6 x 4 mm (no enlarged follicles). The skull was fully ossified and the fat deposits were classified as little. The bird was taken in the vicinity of a well, which supplied water for a grove of date palms (*Phoenix dactylifera*) and a thick tangle of tamarisk (*Tamarisk* cf. *nilotica*).

Recently this species was recorded for the first time in the Sudan. Nikolaus (1984) reported that at Arba' (19°48'N, 37°03'E) 2 birds in immature plumage were captured on 7 and 17 August 1983 and an adult male appeared on 5 September 1983. Moreau (1972) hypothesized that the populations breeding in Asia Minor passed directly over Egypt and the Sudan into the East African wintering grounds. However, the paucity of records from these 2 countries makes it seem more likely that the Asia Minor breeding population moves into East Africa via the Arabian Peninsula. Further support for the Arabian Peninsula route is that there are no records of this species from Eilat, a site where bird migration has been intensively studied for over 20 years (Safriel 1968, Krabbe 1980). It is striking however that in Saudi Arabia it is an